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(54) **VERSATILE AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER**

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Jun. 27, 2014, now Pat. No. 8,933,753, which is a
continuation of application No. 14/021,434, filed on
Sep. 9, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,922,278, which is a

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(2013.01); **H03F 3/185** (2013.01);

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H03F 2200/03; H03F 3/217; H03F 1/0277;
H03F 2200/33; H03F 3/3081; H03F 3/602;
H03F 2200/351; H03F 2200/78; H03F 3/2171
USPC 330/207 A, 251; 381/120, 121
See application file for complete search history.

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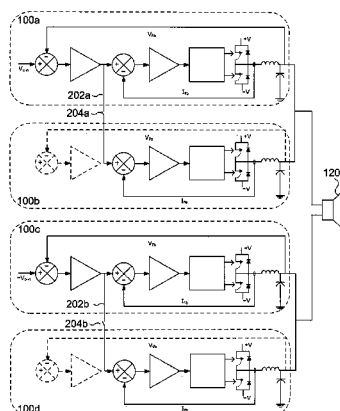
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Primary Examiner — Khanh V Nguyen

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An audio power amplifier includes a first and a second ampli-
fication unit, each including a switching voltage amplifier, an
output filter, a current compensator, an inner current feedback
loop feeding a measurement of current measured at the output
inductor back to a summing input of the current compensator,
a voltage compensator coupled to the summing input of the
current compensator, and an outer voltage feedback loop. A
controlled signal path provides the output of the voltage com-
pensator of the first amplification unit to the current compen-
sator of the second amplification unit. The first and second
amplification units are operable with separate loads, in par-
allel driving a common load, or across a bridge-tied-load. A
second pair of amplification units may be added and operated
together with the first pair to drive a single speaker with a
parallel pair of amplifiers on each side of a bridge-tied-load.

30 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

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continuation of application No. 13/160,806, filed on Jun. 15, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,558,618, which is a continuation of application No. 12/717,198, filed on Mar. 4, 2010, now Pat. No. 7,986,187.

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CPC **H03F 3/2178** (2013.01); **H03F 3/68**
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3/2173 (2013.01); **H03F 2200/03** (2013.01);
H03F 2203/21 (2013.01)

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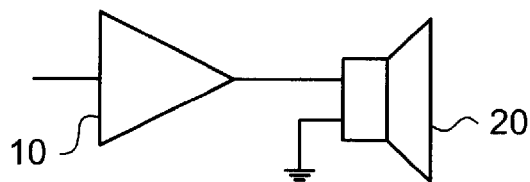


Fig. 1A

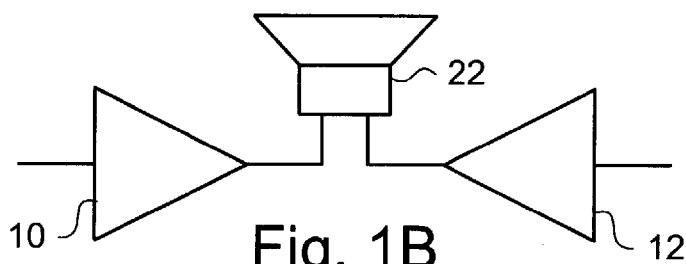


Fig. 1B

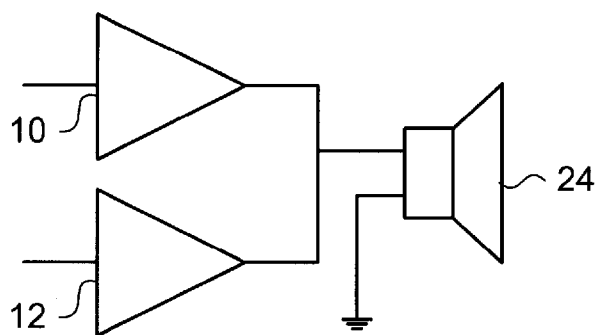


Fig. 1C

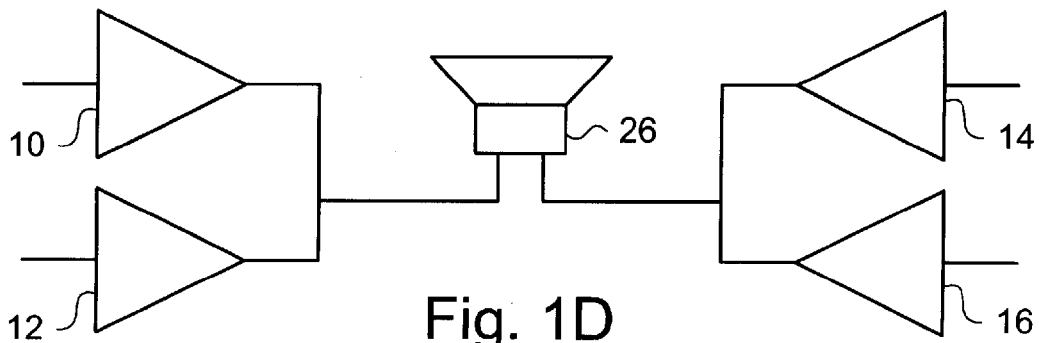


Fig. 1D

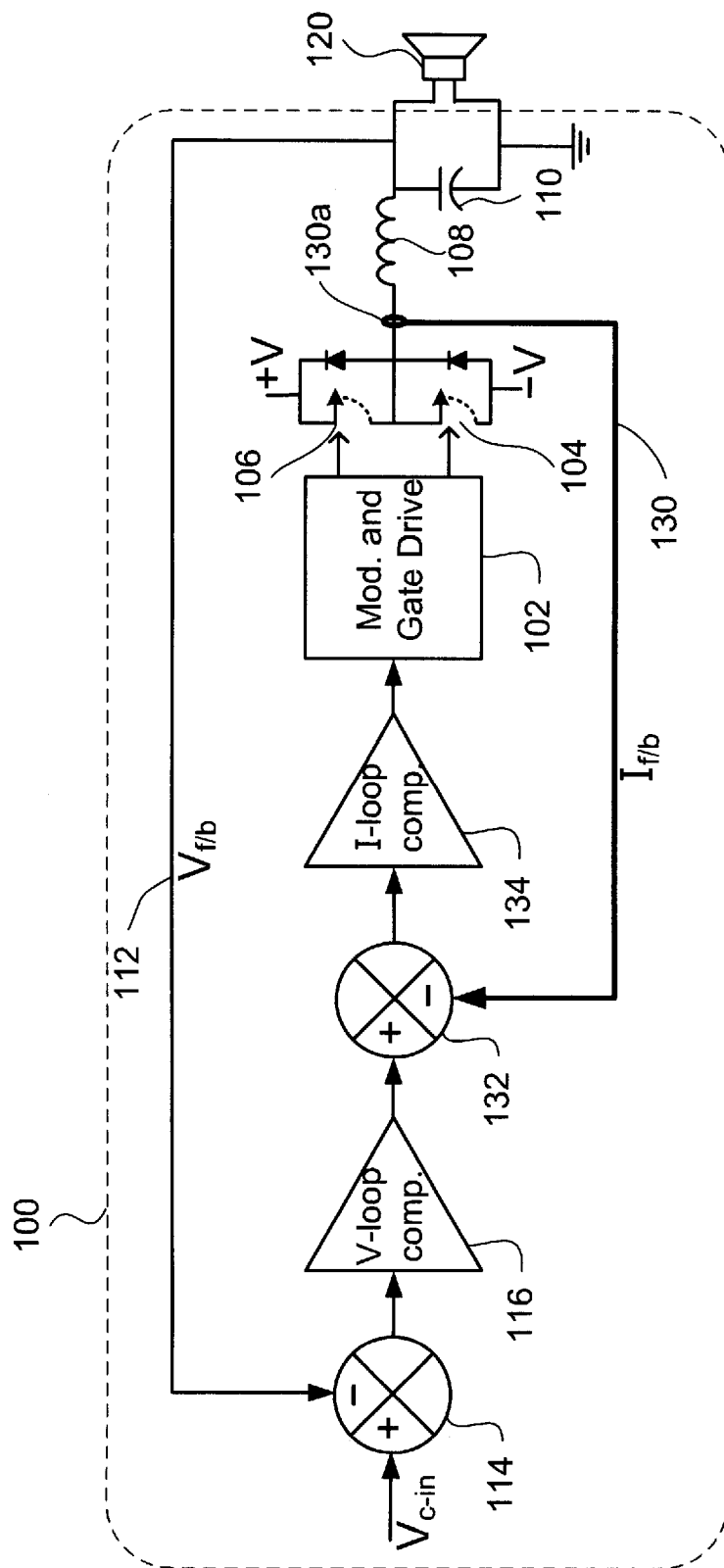


Fig. 2

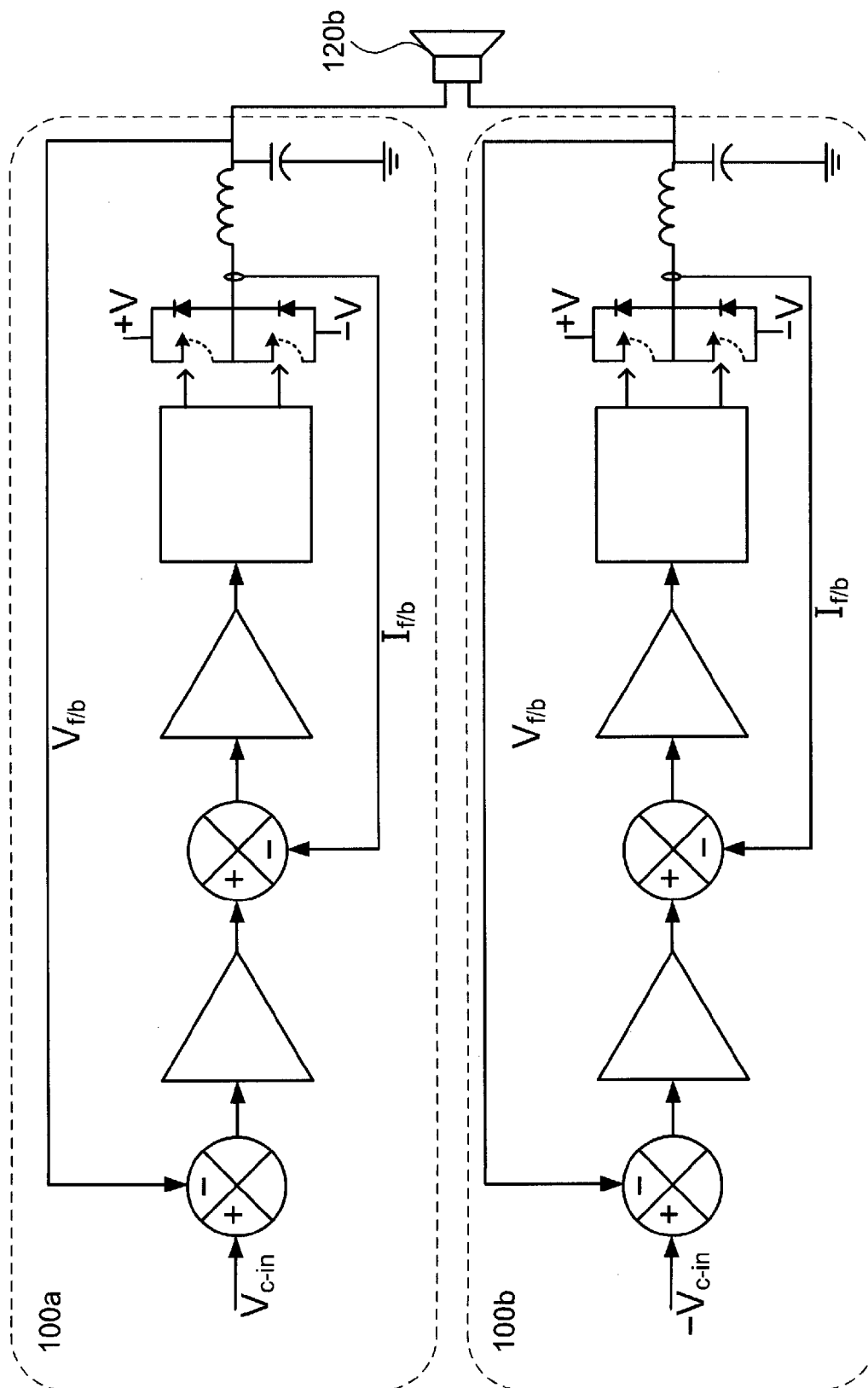


Fig. 3

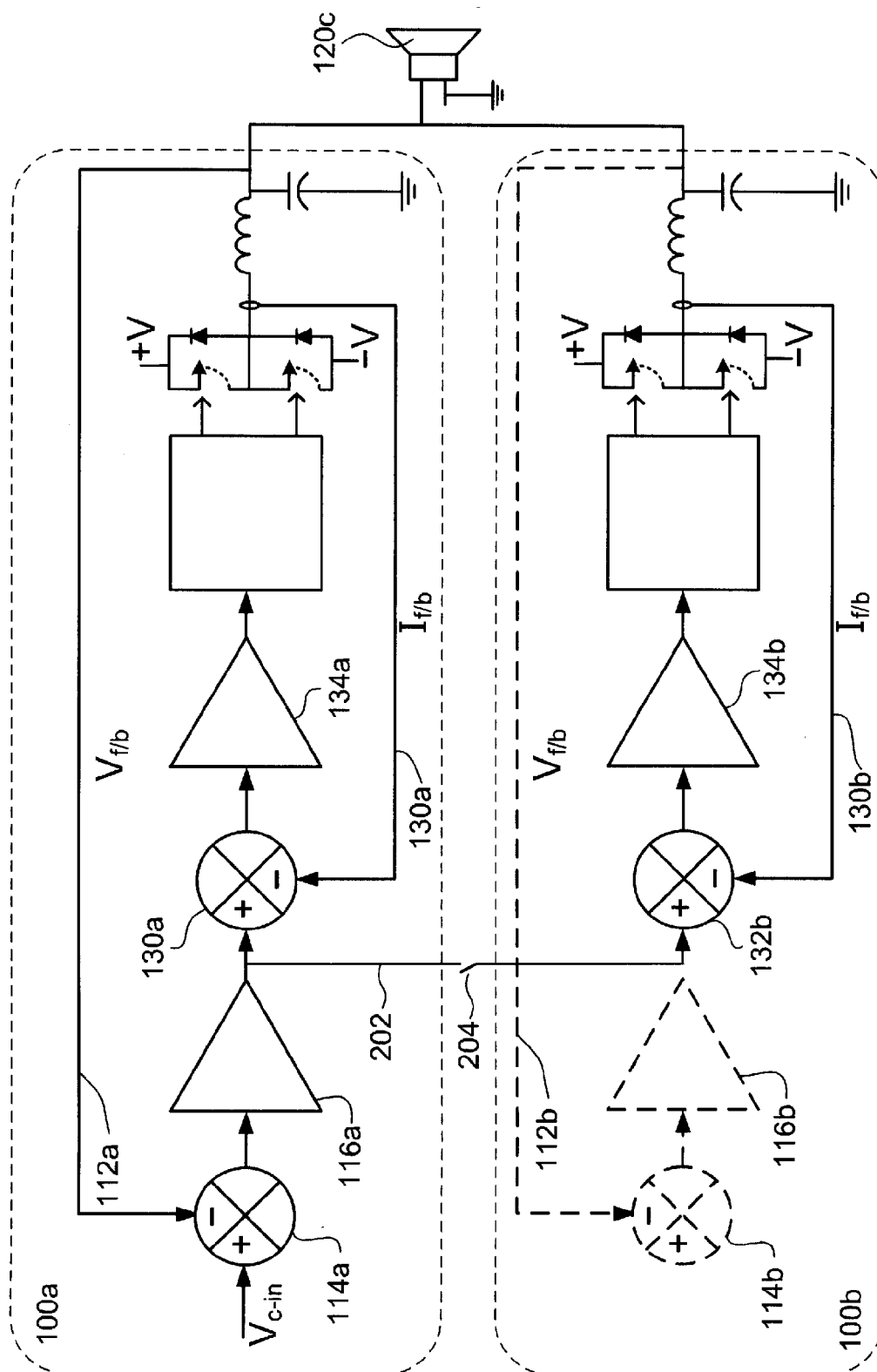


Fig. 4

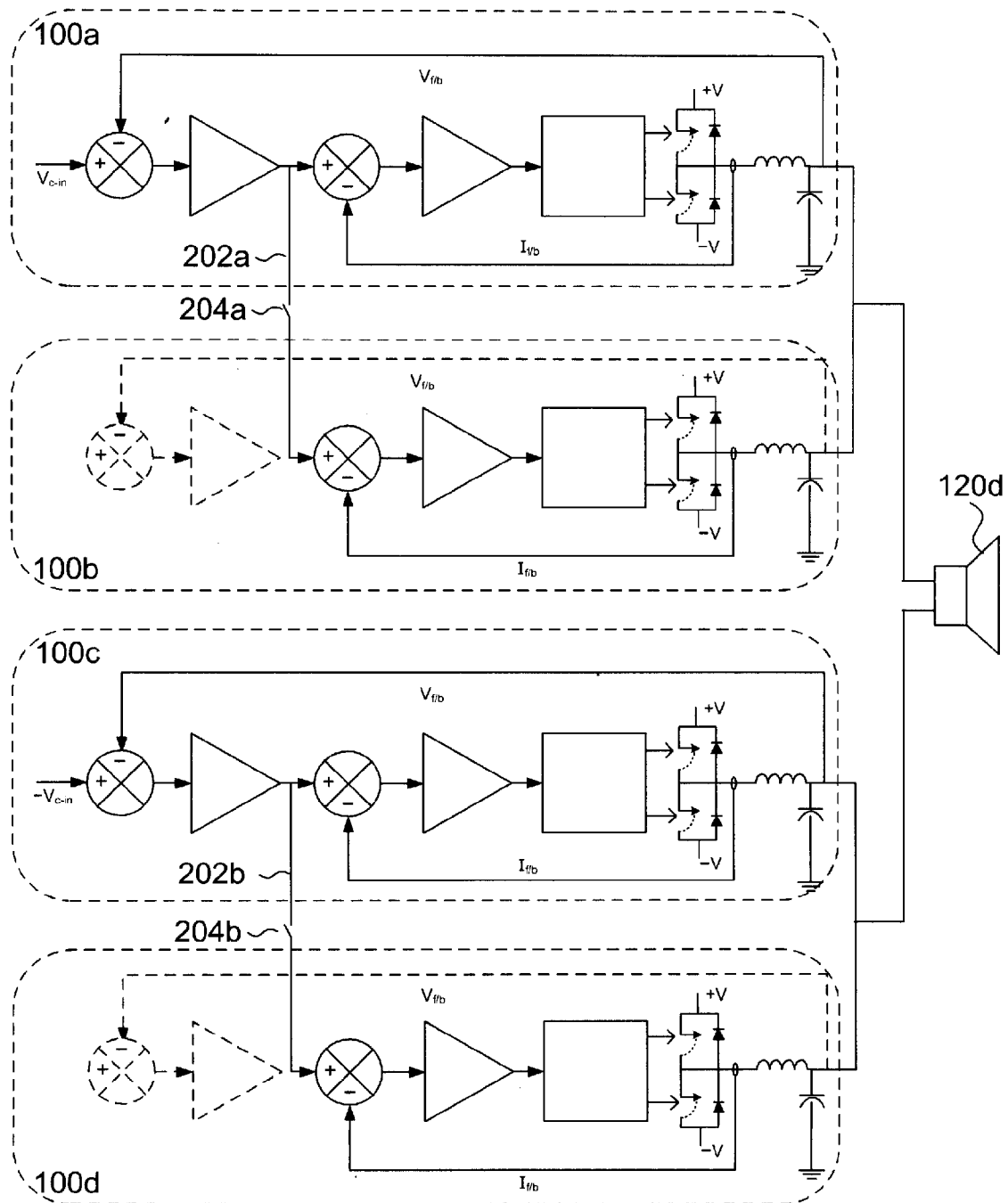


Fig. 5

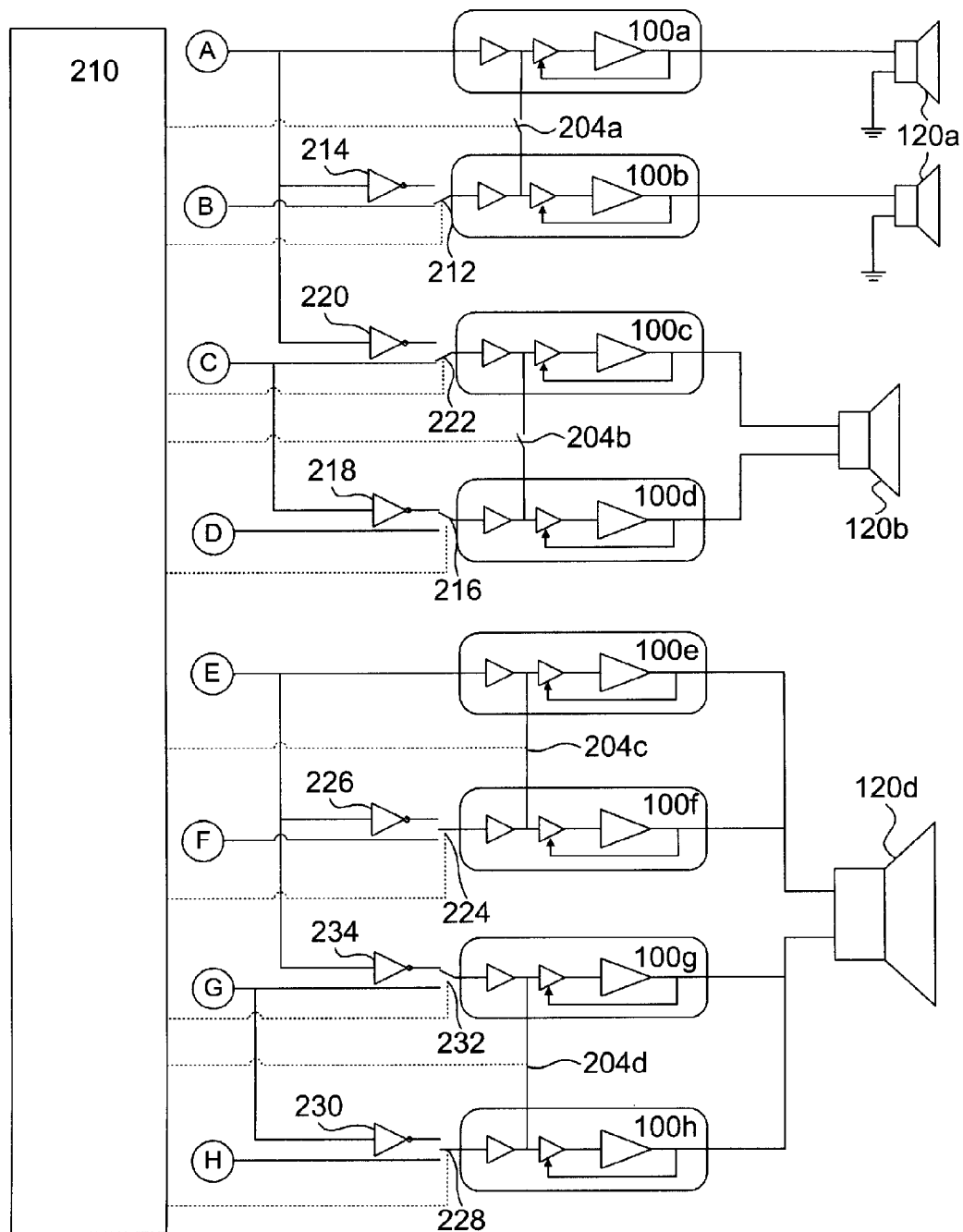


Fig. 6

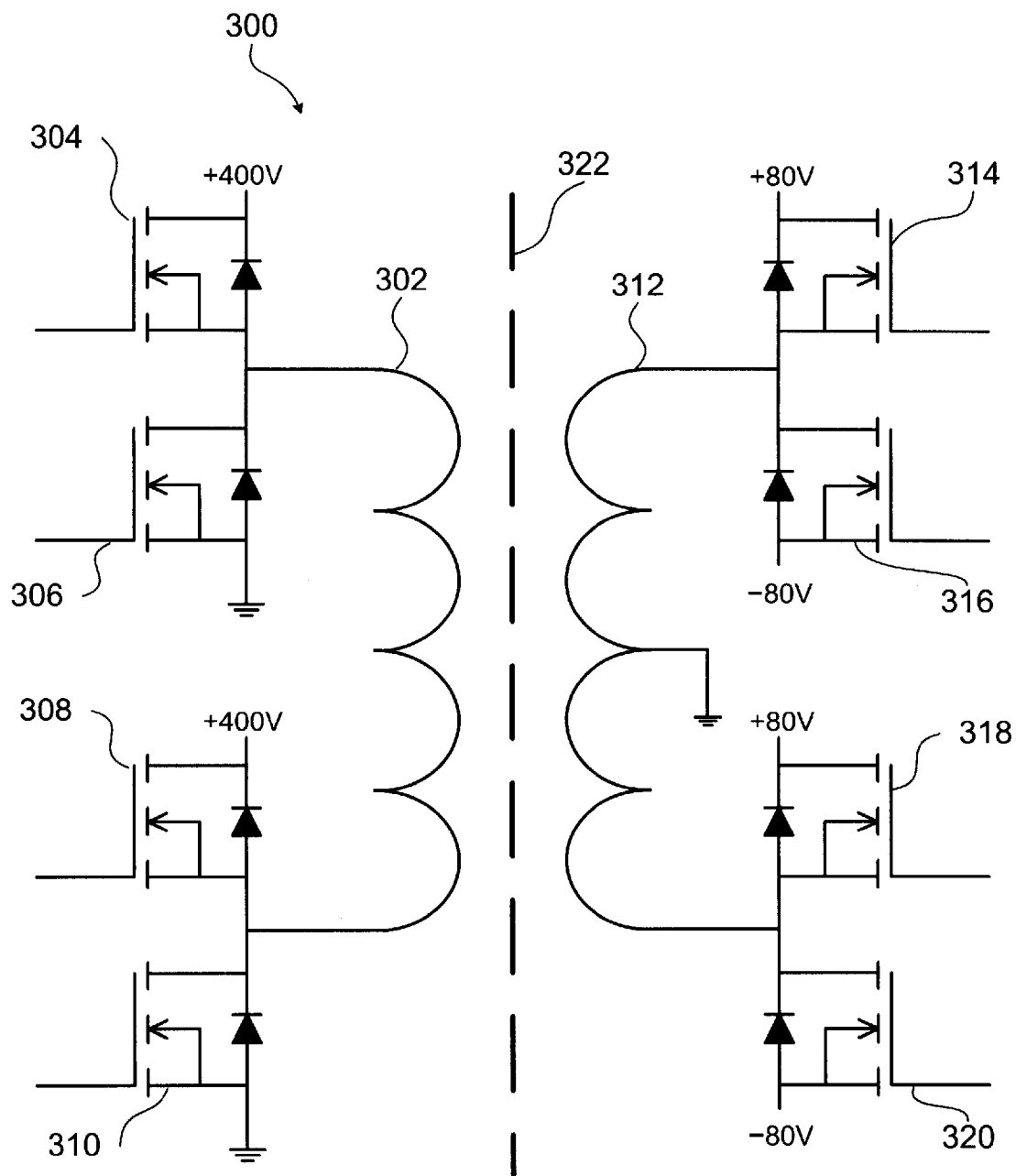


Fig. 7

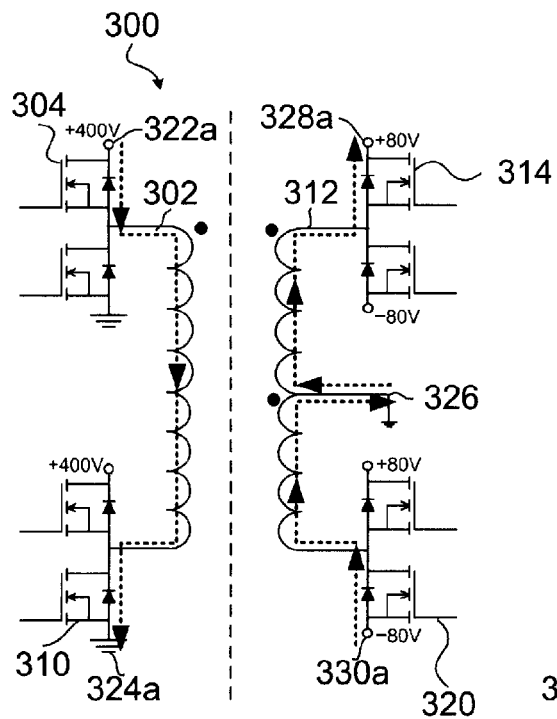


Fig. 8A

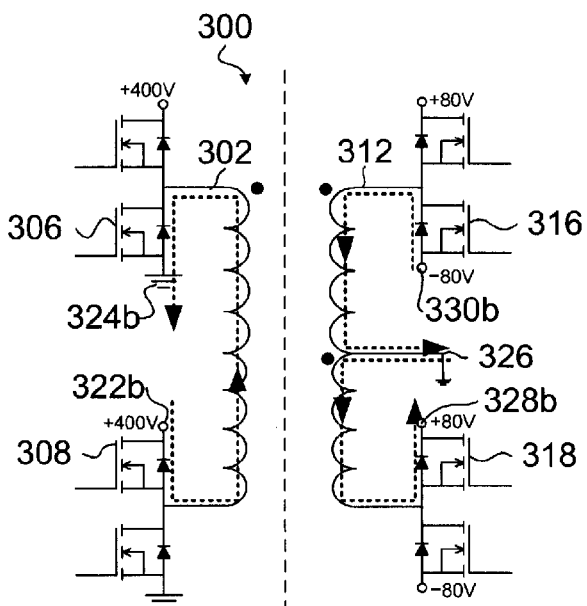


Fig. 8B

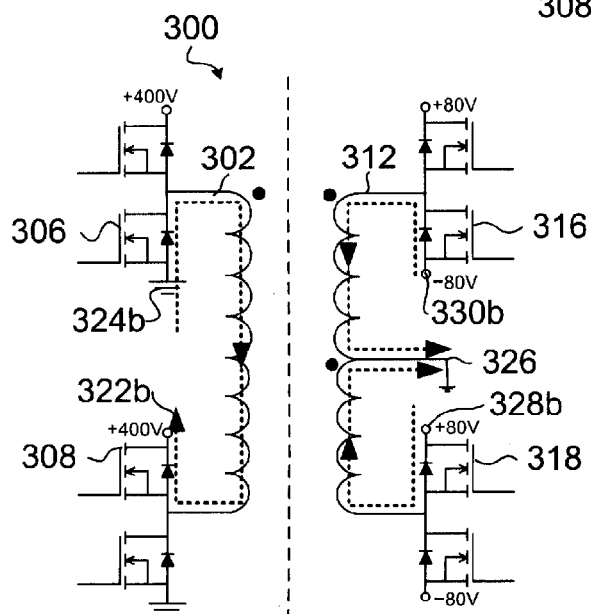


Fig. 8C

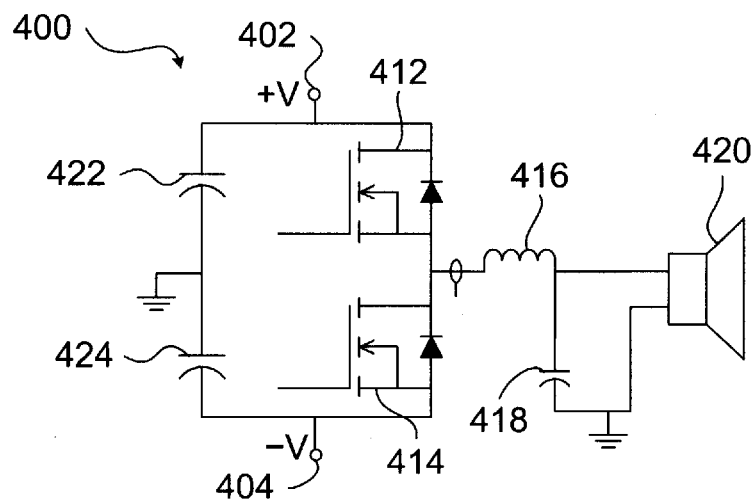


Fig. 9A

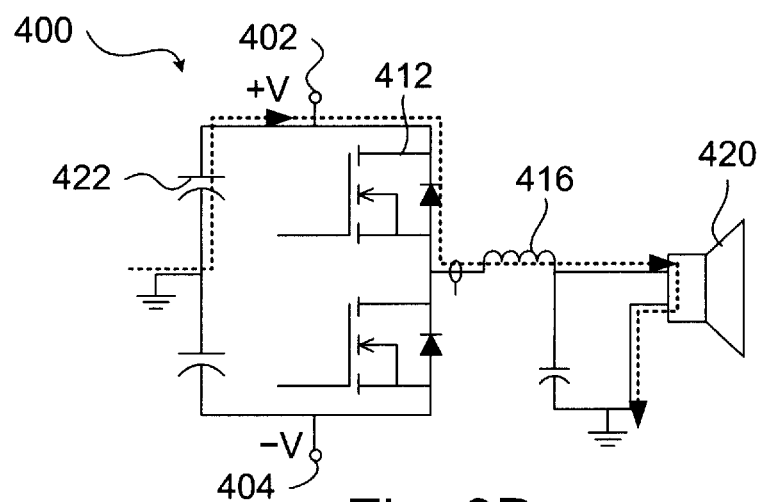


Fig. 9B

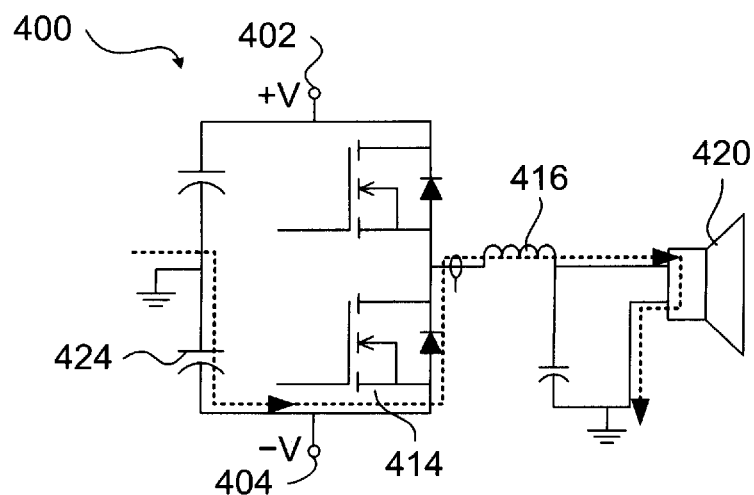


Fig. 9C

VERSATILE AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/317,367 filed on Jun. 27, 2014 and titled “Versatile Audio Power Amplifier,” which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/021,434 filed on Sep. 9, 2013 and titled “Versatile Audio Power Amplifier,” which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/160,806 filed on Jun. 15, 2011 and titled “Versatile Audio Power Amplifier” (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,558,618), which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/717,198 filed on Mar. 4, 2010 and titled “Versatile Audio Power Amplifier” (now U.S. Pat. No. 7,986,187), each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

This disclosure relates to a versatile audio power amplifier.

Switching amplifiers, also called Class D amplifiers, amplify an input signal by modulating that signal into a series of pulses that drive a complementary pair of transistors operated in the switching mode. The transistors alternately couple positive and negative power sources to the output, which in total produce an amplified representation of the input signal.

SUMMARY

In general, in some aspects, an audio power amplifier includes a first and a second amplification unit. Each amplification unit includes a switching voltage amplifier having a command signal input and an amplified signal output, an output filter between the amplified signal output and a load terminal, a current compensator with a current-compensated command signal output coupled to the command signal input of the voltage amplifier, an inner current feedback loop feeding a measurement of current measured at the output inductor back to a summing input of the current compensator, a voltage compensator with a voltage-compensated control signal output coupled to the summing input of the current compensator, and an outer voltage feedback loop feeding voltage at the load terminal back to a summing input of the voltage compensator. A first controlled signal path provides the voltage-compensated control signal output of the voltage compensator of the first amplification unit to the summing input of the current compensator of the second amplification unit. The second amplification unit uses the voltage-compensated control signal of the first amplification unit as input to the current compensator of the second amplification unit in place of the voltage-compensated command signal of the second amplification unit when the first controlled signal path is activated. Control electronics provide signal inputs to the first and second amplification units and control the first controlled signal path such that the first and second amplification units are operable with separate loads, in parallel driving a common load, or across a bridge-tied-load.

Implementations may include one or more of the following features. The first and second amplification units may be operable with separate loads by each amplifying separate signals and providing the amplified signals on their separate output terminals. The first and second amplification units may be operable in parallel driving a common load by each amplifying the same signal, provided from the first amplification unit to the second amplification unit via the first controlled signal path, and providing identical amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are to be coupled to a common input terminal of the load. The first and second amplification units may be operable across a bridge-tied-load by

amplifying a first signal in the first amplification unit and amplifying an inverted copy of the first signal in the second amplification unit, and providing their respective amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are to be coupled to separate input terminals of the load.

A third and a fourth amplification unit identical to the first and second amplification units, and a second controlled signal path from the voltage-compensated control signal output of the voltage compensator of the third amplification unit to the summing input of the current compensator of the fourth amplification unit may be included, the control electronics further providing signal inputs to the third and fourth amplification units and controlling the second controlled signal path such that the third and fourth amplification units are operable with separate loads, in parallel driving a common load, or across a bridge-tied-load, and all four of the amplification units are operable together with the first and second units in parallel driving a first side of a bridge-tied-load, and the third and fourth units in parallel driving a second side of the bridge-tied-load.

The four amplification units may be operable together by amplifying a first signal in each of the first and second amplification units, provided from the first amplification unit to the second amplification unit via the first controlled signal path, and providing identical amplified first signals on the separate output terminals of the first amplification unit and the second amplification unit, amplifying an inverted copy of the first signal in each of the third and fourth amplification units, provided from the third amplification unit to the fourth amplification unit via the second controlled signal path, and providing identical amplified inverted first signals on the separate output terminals of the third amplification unit and the fourth amplification unit, the output terminals of the first and second amplification units are to be coupled to a first input of the load, and the output terminals of the third and fourth amplification units are to be coupled to a second input of the load.

The amplifier may use a four-quadrant power supply having a synchronous output rectifier. The synchronous output rectifier may include a MOSFET. The first controlled signal path may include a switch controlled by the control electronics. The switching voltage amplifiers may each include a modulator, a gate driver, a pair of transistors, and a pair of diodes coupled between the source and drain terminals of the transistors. The transistors may include MOSFETs, the diodes being intrinsic to the MOSFETs. The output filter may include an output inductor and the measured current may be the current through the output inductor.

In general, in some aspects, amplifying audio-frequency signals includes, in each of a first and a second amplification unit, amplifying a current-compensated command signal in a switching voltage amplifier to provide an amplified signal output, measuring current through an output filter between the amplified signal output of the voltage amplifier and a load terminal to produce a current measurement, feeding back the current measurement to a summing input of a current compensator via an inner current feedback loop, at the current compensator, comparing the current measurement to a voltage-compensated command signal and providing the current-compensated command signal to the voltage amplifier, feeding back voltage at a load terminal of the amplification unit to a summing input of a voltage compensator via an outer voltage feedback loop, and at the voltage compensator, comparing the feedback voltage to an input command signal and providing the voltage-compensated command signal to the summing input of the current compensator. A first controlled signal path from an output of the voltage compensator of the

first amplification unit to the summing input of the current compensator of the second amplification unit is controlled to selectively provide the voltage-compensated command signal of the first amplification unit to the summing input of the second amplification unit in place of the voltage-compensated command signal of the second amplification unit. Signal inputs are provided to the first and second amplification units and the first controlled signal path is controlled to selectively operate the first and second amplification units with separate loads, in parallel driving a common load, or across a bridge-tied-load.

Advantages include comprehensive configurability with high efficiency. The amplifier can serve a wide variety of connection topologies, load impedances, and power levels without hardware modification. Being able to drive loudspeakers at a wide range of impedances from a single amplifier allows the amplifier to support a diverse range of audio system configurations without requiring a diverse set of amplifier products.

Other features and advantages will be apparent from the description and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A through 1D show block diagrams of amplifier-speaker topologies.

FIG. 2 shows a circuit diagram of a single amplifier stage.

FIG. 3 shows a circuit diagram of two amplifier stages in a bridged configuration.

FIG. 4 shows a circuit diagram of two amplifier stages in a parallel configuration.

FIG. 5 shows a circuit diagram of four amplifier stages in a parallel-bridged configuration.

FIG. 6 shows a circuit diagram of a configurable amplifier system.

FIG. 7 shows a circuit diagram of an isolation converter.

FIGS. 8A through 8C show power flow through the isolation converter of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9A shows a circuit diagram of a representative class D amplifier.

FIGS. 9B and 9C show energy flow through the amplifier of FIG. 9A.

DESCRIPTION

Power amplifiers may be connected to their loads in a number of topologies, depending on the nature and intended use of the loads. FIGS. 1A through 1D show four topologies for connecting power amplifiers to loudspeakers. In FIG. 1A, a single amplifier **10** drives a loudspeaker **20** by providing power to one terminal of the loudspeaker, while the other terminal is grounded. This is a typical configuration sometimes referred to as a “half-bridge.” In FIG. 1B, a “full-bridge” configuration is shown, where two amplifiers **10** and **12** are used, one connected to each terminal of the loudspeaker **22**. The second amplifier **12** is driven with an inverse of the signal to the first amplifier **10**, so the total voltage across the loudspeaker **22** is doubled, while the current remains the same as that in the half-bridge configuration. By providing twice the voltage at the same current, this configuration can drive loudspeakers with larger impedances than can be driven by the half-bridge. It can provide more power total, or the same power with less dissipation per amplifier. This mode of operation is ubiquitous in the audio amplifier field, and is often referred to as ‘BTL’ (bridge tied load) configuration.

In FIG. 1C, the two amplifiers **10** and **12** are connected in parallel to a common terminal on the loudspeaker **24**, while

the other terminal is grounded. This is referred to as a “parallel” configuration. The parallel configuration delivers twice the current at the same voltage as the half-bridge configuration, which is useful for driving smaller impedances at the same power level as the BTL configuration. For example, if the half-bridge is optimized to provide 500 W to a 4Ω load, the current required to provide the same power into a 2Ω load or the voltage required to provide the same power to an 8Ω load may be at or beyond the limits of the amplifier. The parallel configuration can drive 500 W into a 2Ω load with half the dissipation of the single half-bridge, or drive a full 1 kW if each half-bridge can handle the current. The BTL configuration, on the other hand, can drive 500 W into an 8Ω load without approaching its voltage limits, or drive a full 1 kW if the voltages are available.

Finally, in FIG. 1D, four amplifiers **10**, **12**, **14**, and **16** are used, with a parallel pair of amplifiers connected to each terminal of the loudspeaker **26**. One pair, **10** and **12**, is driven with the opposite signal of the other pair, **14** and **16**. This is referred to as a parallel-bridged configuration, and delivers twice the voltage and twice the current as a single half-bridge, for four times the power. Using the same example as above, if each half-bridge is optimized for 500 W at 4Ω, the parallel-bridged configuration can deliver 2 kW to a 4Ω load, with the same voltage and current per amplifier stage.

With a class D amplifier, management of current-sharing between two parallel amplifiers is more important than in linear, or class AB, amplifiers, because the dissipated power in a switching device is proportional to I^2 , rather than to I , as it is in a linear amplifier. Sharing current between two identical devices will decrease conduction loss by roughly a factor of two in the switching amplifier. The decrease will actually be a bit more than a factor of two because there are further gains due to the temperature coefficient of resistance of the FET—decreasing the current also decreases the temperature, which in turn decreases the intrinsic resistance of the device. If the current is not controlled, however, it is likely that one of the two devices will deliver substantially more current than the other, losing the benefits of parallel operation and possibly damaging the amplifiers.

To provide efficient current sharing in topologies, a feedback loop may be added to the amplifier. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, a unit cell **100** provides one half-bridge class D audio amplifier, shown connected to an arbitrary loudspeaker **120**. The core of the amplifier includes a modulator and gate driver **102**, a switching power-output stage made up of transistors **104** and **106**, and an output filter including an inductor **108** and capacitor **110**. The control system includes an outer voltage loop **112** that feeds back the output voltage at the load **120** to a summer **114** and voltage-loop compensator **116**. The summer **114** also receives the input voltage command V_{c-in} . The modulator and gate driver **102**, in combination with the transistors **104** and **106**, constitute a voltage amplifier.

To allow current sharing when two of these unit cells **100** are connected in parallel, an inner current loop **130** is provided. The inner current loop **130** feeds back a measurement of output current, from a current sense **130a**, to another summer **132** and current-loop compensator **134**. The inner current loop controls the output current of the amplifier, so that two amplifiers operating in parallel will each provide half the total current; neither will attempt to deliver all the current and lose the advantages of parallel operation. In this configuration, the current loop around the core voltage amplifier turns the system into a current amplifier, and the outer voltage loop turns the entire unit cell **100** back into a voltage amplifier.

The inner current loop provides some additional advantages. The current loop naturally provides current limiting within the unit cell. That is, the feedback **130** to the current-loop compensator **134** prevents the command into the modulator **102** from causing a current gain in excess of the maximum current command from the voltage-loop compensator **116**, even if the load is shorted. Additionally, because the inner current loop provides control, the voltage measurement used for the outer voltage loop can be moved outside the output filter, closer to the load (as shown). (An output filter typically imposes a 180° phase shift, around which a control loop could not be closed.) Moving the voltage loop to after the output filter allows the amplifier to support a greater variety of loads while the inner current loop maintains stability. The inner current loop **130** can also be used to provide pulse width error correction in the modulator **102**, as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/717,224, titled “Reducing Pulse Error Distortion,” and filed the same day as this application, the entire contents of which are incorporated here by reference.

The summers **114** and **132** are not necessarily discrete components, but may be, for example, summing inputs of the compensators **116** and **134**. The compensators preferably are built from standard circuit components, i.e., op-amps and associated circuitry. The current-sensing element **130a** may be any standard current-sensing technology, such as discrete Hall-effect sensors. The output inductor **108** may be formed using planar windings on a printed circuit board, and part of the current sense is provided by a current sense winding integrated into the output inductor **108**, as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/717,208, titled “Planar Amplifier Output Inductor with Current Sense,” and filed the same day as this application, the entire contents of which are incorporated here by reference. As explained in that patent application, forming the current-sense winding as part of the PCB windings of the output inductor advantageously shields the current-sense signal from noise within the inductor. The inductor’s current-sensing winding indicates an AC component of the current, while a Hall-effect sensor may also be used to indicate the DC component of the current.

In some examples, these unit cells are combined in groups of 4. Each group has appropriate interconnections within the control system, allowing a single set of four unit cells to provide any of the topologies shown in FIGS. 1A through 1D. The user, through control software, for example, may specify the particular topology needed. To detect connection problems and confirm that the topology of connected loudspeakers matches the configuration of the amplifier components, an amplifier product may include circuitry for detecting the type and topology of the connected loudspeakers. One such system is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/114,265, titled “Detecting a Loudspeaker Configuration,” filed May 2, 2008, the entire contents of which are incorporated here by reference. Such a system may also be used to discover the topology of the connected loudspeakers and automatically configure the amplifier accordingly.

For independent half-bridge operation of multiple channels, each unit cell is connected to one loudspeaker as shown in FIG. 2, and separate signals are provided to each unit cell.

As shown in FIG. 3, two half bridges **100a** and **100b** may be combined into a full bridge configured to drive a single loudspeaker **120b** as a bridge-tied-load to provide double the voltage of a single unit cell. In this configuration, the amplifiers in the unit cells are substantially independent, and are simply given input commands V_{c-in} 180° out of phase, i.e., $+V_{c-in}$ and $-V_{c-in}$. No modification to the control of either unit cell is needed for BTL operation, though a product intending

to support this mode may handle inverting the V_{c-in} input, rather than relying on the user to provide both the original and inverted signal. Inverting of the signal may be done in the control electronics (not shown), or by an additional inverting amplifier (not shown), either under the control of control electronics or directly controlled by a physical switch available to the user.

As shown in FIG. 4, two half bridges **100a** and **100b** may be combined as a parallel pair to provide the same voltage and twice the current of a single unit cell. In this configuration, one outer voltage loop **112a** is configured to feed commands, through the first unit’s outer voltage loop summer **114a** and compensator **116a**, to the inner current loops and amplifying stages of both unit cells through a cross-cell connection **202** controlled by a switch **204**. In this configuration the second outer voltage loop **112b** and its summer **114b** and compensator **116b** are not used—they may be entirely deactivated, or the signal path from the compensator **116b** to the summer **132b** may be interrupted. Both half-bridge outputs are coupled to a common input of the loudspeaker **120c**, with the other input grounded. The current loops **130a** and **130b**, summers **132a** and **132b**, and compensators **134a** and **134b** control current sharing between the half bridges by stabilizing each at the target current, as discussed above. The switch **204** may be controlled in various ways, including, for example, by control electronics, by passive circuitry, or by a physical switch available to the user.

As shown in FIG. 5, four half-bridges **100a**, **100b**, **100c**, and **100d** may be used together to provide a bridged-parallel configuration delivering double the voltage and double the current of a single unit cell to a single loudspeaker **120d**. Half-bridges **100a** and **100b** are configured as a first parallel pair with a cross-cell connection **202a** and switch **204a**, and coupled to a first input of the loudspeaker **120d**. Half-bridges **100c** and **100d** are configured as a second parallel pair with a cross-cell connection **202b** and switch **204b**, and coupled to the second loudspeaker input. The second pair **100c/100d** are given an inverted input signal $-V_{c-in}$ as in the BTL configuration of FIG. 3.

In some embodiments, the control circuitry of each of the half-bridge unit cells is independent, such that when two cells are used in the BTL or parallel configuration, the other two may be used as independent half-bridges, in the same two-cell configuration as the first two cells, or in the other two-cell configuration. In some examples, pairs or all four of the amplifier stages (modulator and gate drive) are provided in a single integrated circuit package, such as the TDA8932 from NXP Semiconductors, in Eindhoven, The Netherlands, or the TAS5103 from Texas Instruments in Dallas, Tex., while the transistors, control loops, and output filters are added to complete the amplifiers and enable the configurability described above. In some examples, the control loops and cross-cell connections are included in the amplifier IC.

As shown in FIG. 6, groups of unit cells can be combined, up to the limits of the power supply, to form highly configurable systems. In FIG. 6, a control module **210** is shown coupled to a number of switches identified below. Dotted lines show control signal paths while solid lines show audio signal paths. Two sets of four half-bridge unit cells are shown, numbered **100a** through **100h**. The connections in the second set **100e-100h** are identical to those in the first set **100a-100d**, though they are shown with the switches in different positions. Eight inputs A through H are available, but not all are used. The switch positions in FIG. 6 are set to show the first two unit cells **100a** and **100b** each providing their respective inputs A and B to separate loudspeakers **120a**, unit cells **100c** and **100d** providing input C to a single loudspeaker **120b** in a

BTL configuration, and unit cells **100e**, **100f**, **100g**, and **100h** together providing input E to a loudspeaker **120d** in a parallel-bridged configuration, with each pair **100e/100f** and **100g/100h** powering one input of the loudspeaker in parallel.

For the two unit cells **100a** and **100b** being operated as independent half-bridges, a first switch **204a** controls the signal path between the two unit cells **100a** and **100b**, for providing common current control when operating in parallel, as discussed above. In the example of FIG. 6, switch **204a** is open, because unit cells **100a** and **100b** are acting separately. Another switch **212** controls which signal is input to the unit cell **100b**. For half-bridge operation, as shown, switch **212** couples the signal input “B” to the unit cell **100b**.

For BTL operation, an inverter **214** is available to couple an inverted copy of input signal “A” to the unit cell **100b**, where the switch **212** would provide that signal rather than the input “B” used for half-bridge operation. This is the case in the second pair of unit cells **100c** and **100d**, where the switch **204b** is open, and a switch **216** is coupling an inverter **218** to the input of unit cell **100d**, providing an inverted copy of input

control module may be any suitable device, such as a programmed microprocessor, an application-specific integrated circuit, or a collection of discrete devices. The control module may also apply digital signal processing to the inputs A through H, in addition to the switching and inverting used to configure the amplifier topology. There may be a separate control module for each set of four unit cells. In some cases, the control module may be configured to use all eight unit cells in a cascading pattern of bridged and parallel groupings to deliver the entire capacity of the power supply to one loudspeaker (additional connections between amplifiers and/or signal paths would be needed, though these may all be provided by a suitable control module).

Such a configuration is capable of driving numerous configurations of loudspeakers. For example, an 4000 W amplifier system containing two groups of four unit cells, at 500 W each, can drive many different combinations of speakers, as shown in table 1 (with the actual wattage depending on the impedance of the particular loudspeakers used).

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8
500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W
1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	500 W	500 W	500 W	500 W
1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	500 W	500 W	500 W
2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL	1000 W Parallel or BTL
2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged	2000 W Parallel-Bridged

“C”. Another inverter **220** and input switch **222** control the input to unit cell **100c**, for use in parallel-bridged configurations, discussed below with reference to the second set of four unit cells. In FIG. 6, the input switch **222** is coupling the input “C” to the unit cell **100c**.

Unit cells **100e** and **100f** are shown configured for parallel operation. In this mode, the input switch **224** on unit cell **100f** does not provide any signal input to the second unit cell, as the closed switch **204c** provides the current command signal from inside the unit cell **100e** to the current feedback loop comparator in unit cell **100f**, skipping the voltage command input and voltage feedback loop comparator of unit cell **100f**. In some configurations, the input of unit cell **100f** is disconnected internally when used in parallel operation, so the input switch **224** may remain coupled to one of its inputs. The inverter **226** is available to provide an inverted version of input “E” for use in BTL mode. Unit cells **100g** and **100h** are also shown configured for parallel operation, and in particular, they are configured for use in a parallel-bridged mode with unit cells **100e** and **100f**. Switch **204d** provides the current command signal to unit cell **100h** from inside unit cell **100g**, while switch **228** is open and inverter **230** is unused. At unit cell **100g**, a switch **232** couples an inverted copy of input “E” from an inverter **234** to the input of unit cell **100g**, so that the two sets of parallel half-bridges **100e/100f** and **100g/100h** receive E and –E, respectively, as inputs.

Although the switches, inverters, and signal sources are shown external to the control module **210**, some or all of the switches and inverters may be integrated into the control module, and may be configured in hardware, firmware, or software, depending on the technology used. If the switches and inverters are integrated to the control module, the inputs A through H would also pass through the control module. The

One or more of these groups of four unit cells are combined with an appropriate power supply, such as that described in co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/717,216, titled “Power Supply Transient Response Improving,” and filed the same day as this application, the entire contents of which are incorporated here by reference. In some examples, an advantageous feature provided within the power supply is a synchronous output rectifier, which solves the “bus pumping” problem generally associated with class D half-bridges, and supports efficient operation of the highly-configurable amplifier stages described above (the bus-pumping problem is explained for reference below). A schematic representation of this synchronous output rectifier **300** is shown in FIG. 7. A primary winding **302** is coupled to switches **304**, **306**, **308**, and **310**, and a secondary winding **312** is coupled to switches **314**, **316**, **318**, and **320**. The windings are separated by an isolation barrier **322** and convert the +400 V supply voltage to the lower voltage used by the amplifiers, +/-80 V in this example. Such a rectifier powers the amplifier stages described above with the +80 V and –80 V ports coupled to the +V and –V rails of the amplifiers.

At the voltage levels typically used in an audio power amplifier, e.g., +/-80V or higher on the secondary windings, the secondary side switches **314-320** in this topology would typically be simple rectifiers. Instead, MOSFETs are used with their intrinsic diodes to provide a synchronous rectifier. This allows power to flow in either direction at any of the three ports of this power converter (+400 V primary, +80 V secondary, –80 V secondary), providing for full four-quadrant operation, as explained in FIGS. 8A through 8C.

FIG. 8A shows one half-cycle of normal operation, in which power is transferred from the primary winding **302** to the secondary winding **312**. In this cycle, transistors **304** and

310 are on, so that current (shown by dotted arrows) flows from the +400 V rail **322a** to the primary-side ground **324a** by going through the primary winding **302** in a first direction, illustrated as downward. This induces current to flow in the opposite direction, illustrated as upward, in the secondary winding **312**, due to the direction of the windings. That current flows from the -80 V rail **330a** to the secondary-side ground **326** and from the secondary-side ground **326** to the +80 V rail **328a** through the transistors **314** and **320**. As noted above, the use of MOSFETs provides intrinsic diodes across the source and drain of the transistors.

FIG. 8B shows the other normal half-cycle, in which the transistors **306** and **308** are on, so that current flows from the +400 V rail **322b** to the primary-side ground **324b** by going through the primary winding **302** in the opposite direction, i.e., upward in the figure. The induced current in the secondary winding **312** then goes downward, and through the other set of secondary-side transistors **316** and **318**, to again flow from the -80 V rail **330b** to ground **326** and from ground **326** to the +80 V rail **328b**, producing the same net power flow as in FIG. 8A.

FIG. 8C shows a different case, in which energy is being sourced from the +80 V rail, and flows into both the -80 V and +400 V rails. Note that the only difference between this and the case in FIG. 8B is the direction of current from the +80 V and +400 V rails. At transistors **306**, **308**, and **316**, current is flowing in the direction of the intrinsic diodes. At the +80 V **328b** rail, however, current is flowing against the direction of transistor **318**, so that transistor must be switched on. In a standard power converter with a simple rectifier between the +80 V rails and the transformer secondary, energy could not flow in this direction. The use of MOSFETs in the secondary allows current flow in this direction. We have not drawn all possible cases, but it can be seen that the use of synchronous rectifiers on the secondary side allows energy to flow between any port and any other port of this system, allowing four-quadrant operation.

At lower output voltages, when the voltage drop across the rectifiers becomes a significant source of inefficiency, synchronous rectifiers are in common use today. However, they are not commonly used at the high voltages of audio power amplifiers, as the efficiency increase is very marginal, and there are significant technical hurdles to overcome to make the MOSFETs robust with reverse current flow and parasitic diode recovery. Using the technique in the system described above allows energy flow from reactive loads back into the system to be evenly distributed between all of the storage capacitance in the system, and it also solves the bus pumping problem associated with half-bridge class D stages.

Bus pumping, also known as off-side charging or rail pumping, is explained with reference to FIGS. 9A-9C. As shown in FIG. 9A, a half-bridge class D amplifier **400** operates by switching the output inductor **416** between two voltage rails **402** and **404**, labeled here is generic +V and -V. The modulator and gate drive are not shown, and the filter capacitors **422** and **424** are the only part of the power supply shown. The switching of transistors **412** and **414** occurs at a rate significantly higher than the signals being reproduced, so that at any given time we can treat the current in the output inductor **416** as relatively constant. Thus, for the state when current is flowing out of the inductor **416** and into the load **420**, there are two switching states.

In the first state, as shown in FIG. 9B, the top transistor **412** is on, and current (shown by the dotted arrow) flows from the +V rail **402**. In this case, energy is flowing from the power supply to the output filter and the load.

In the second state, as shown in FIG. 9C, the bottom transistor **414** is on, and current flows from the -V rail **404**. In this case, energy is actually flowing back from the output filter and the load, and into the power supply. If the power supply filter capacitances **422** and **424** are large enough, they can absorb this energy for the duration of the event, but this would require unusually large capacitances.

The expression for average current regenerated into the rail over a half sine wave is as follows:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2p}(\sqrt{2p}\pi\sqrt{r} + (-8 + \pi)v)}{4\pi\sqrt{r}v}$$

where 'p' is average power out, 'v' is rail voltage, and 'r' is load resistance. For example, a 20 Hz sine wave into a 4Ω load, of sufficient amplitude to give 500 W average power output, in an amplifier with ±80 V rails, will regenerate an average of 3 A over a half cycle. With 10 000 μF of capacitance on that rail, the system will experience a bus pumping of 7.5 V, which is almost 10% of the nominal. By using synchronous rectification, lower capacitances can be used and the system will still experience significantly less perturbation. In one example, with the above-mentioned voltages, a system with only 3500 μF capacitance per channel per rail experienced significantly less pumping of the bus than that just described.

Other implementations are within the scope of the following claims and other claims to which the applicant may be entitled.

What is claimed is:

1. An audio power amplifier comprising:

a first, a second, a third, and a fourth amplification unit, each amplification unit comprising a switching voltage amplifier having a command signal input and an amplified signal output;

control electronics providing signal inputs to each of the amplification units and controlling the amplification units such that:

the first and second amplification units are operable to drive separate loads, a bridge-tied-load, or a common terminal of a load;

the third and fourth amplification units are operable to drive separate loads, a bridge-tied-load, or a common terminal of a load; and

all four of the amplification units are operable together with the first and second amplification units in parallel driving a first side of a common bridge-tied-load, and the third and fourth amplification units in parallel driving a second side of the common bridge-tied-load.

2. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein each amplification unit is operable to drive separate loads by each amplifying separate signals and providing their respective amplified signals on their separate output terminals.

3. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein the first and second amplification units are operable to drive a common terminal of a load by each amplifying a signal and providing substantially identical amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are coupled to the common terminal of the load.

4. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein the third and fourth amplification units are operable to drive a common terminal of a load by each amplifying a signal and providing substantially identical amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are coupled to the common terminal of the load.

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5. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein the first and second amplification units are operable to drive a bridge-tied-load by amplifying a signal in the first amplification unit and amplifying an inverse of the signal in the second amplification unit, and providing their respective amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are coupled to separate input terminals of the bridge-tied-load.

6. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein the third and fourth amplification units are operable to drive a bridge-tied-load by amplifying a signal in the third amplification unit and amplifying an inverse of the signal in the fourth amplification unit, and providing their respective amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which are coupled to separate input terminals of the bridge-tied-load.

7. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein all four of the amplification units are operable together by:

amplifying a first signal in each of the first and second amplification units, and providing substantially identical amplified first signals on separate output terminals of the first amplification unit and the second amplification unit; and

amplifying an inverse of the first signal in each of the third and fourth amplification units, and providing substantially identical amplified inverted first signals on separate output terminals of the third amplification unit and the fourth amplification unit,

wherein the output terminals of the first and second amplification units are coupled to a first input of the common bridge-tied-load, and the output terminals of the third and fourth amplification units are coupled to a second input of the common bridge-tied-load.

8. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, further comprising a four-quadrant power supply having a synchronous output rectifier.

9. The audio power amplifier of claim 1, wherein each amplification unit further comprises:

an output filter between the amplified signal output and a load terminal;

a current compensator with a current-compensated command signal output coupled to the command signal input of the switching voltage amplifier;

an inner current feedback loop feeding a measurement of current measured at the output filter back to a summing input of the current compensator;

a voltage compensator with a voltage-compensated command signal output coupled to the summing input of the current compensator; and

an outer voltage feedback loop feeding voltage at the load terminal back to a summing input of the voltage compensator.

10. An audio power amplifier comprising:

a first, a second, a third, and a fourth amplification unit, each amplification unit comprising a switching voltage amplifier having a command signal input and an amplified signal output;

control electronics providing signal inputs to each of the amplification units and controlling the amplification units such that the amplification units are configurable to operate in each of seven modes, the seven modes comprising:

a first mode, wherein each amplification unit drives a separate load;

a second mode, wherein two of the amplification units drive a first bridge-tied-load, and the other two of the amplification units drive a second bridge-tied-load;

a third mode, wherein two of the amplification units in parallel drive a common terminal of a first load, and the

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other two of the amplification units in parallel drive a common terminal of a second load;

a fourth mode, wherein two of the amplification units in parallel drive a common terminal of a first load, and the other two of the amplification units drive a second load, wherein the second load is a bridge-tied-load;

a fifth mode, wherein two of the amplification units in parallel drive a common terminal of a first load, and the other two of the amplification units separately drive a second and third load;

a sixth mode, wherein two of the amplification units drive a first load, wherein the first load is a bridge-tied-load, and the other two of the amplification units separately drive a second and third load; and

a seventh mode, wherein the first and second amplification units in parallel drive a first side of a common bridge-tied load, and the third and fourth amplification units in parallel drive a second side of the common bridge-tied-load.

11. The audio power amplifier of claim 10, wherein in the seventh mode, all four of the amplification units are operable together by:

amplifying a first signal in each of the first and second amplification units, and providing substantially identical amplified first signals on separate output terminals of the first amplification unit and the second amplification unit; and

amplifying an inverse of the first signal in each of the third and fourth amplification units, and providing substantially identical amplified inverted first signals on separate output terminals of the third amplification unit and the fourth amplification unit,

wherein the output terminals of the first and second amplification units are coupled to a first input of the common bridge-tied-load, and the output terminals of the third and fourth amplification units are coupled to a second input of the common bridge-tied-load.

12. The audio power amplifier of claim 10, wherein the switching voltage amplifiers each comprise a modulator, a gate driver, a pair of transistors, and a pair of diodes coupled between the source and drain terminals of the transistors.

13. The audio power amplifier of claim 10, further comprising a four-quadrant power supply having a synchronous output rectifier.

14. The audio power amplifier of claim 10, wherein each amplification unit further comprises:

an output filter between the amplified signal output and a load terminal;

a current compensator with a current-compensated command signal output coupled to the command signal input of the switching voltage amplifier;

an inner current feedback loop feeding a measurement of current measured at the output filter back to a summing input of the current compensator;

a voltage compensator with a voltage-compensated command signal output coupled to the summing input of the current compensator; and

an outer voltage feedback loop feeding voltage at the load terminal back to a summing input of the voltage compensator.

15. The audio power amplifier of claim 14, wherein the output filter comprises an output inductor and the measured current is the current through the output inductor.

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16. An audio power amplifier comprising:
 a first, a second, a third, and a fourth amplification unit,
 each amplification unit comprising a switching voltage
 amplifier having a command signal input and an ampli-
 fied signal output; and
 control electronics providing signal inputs to each of the
 amplification units and controlling the amplification
 units such that the amplification units are configurable to
 drive:
 four loads, each in a half-bridge configuration,
 three loads, one in a bridge-tied-load configuration and the
 others in a half-bridge configuration,
 three loads, one in a parallel configuration and the others in
 a half-bridge configuration,
 two loads, each in a bridge-tied-load configuration,
 two loads, one in a bridge-tied-load configuration and the
 other in a parallel configuration,
 two loads, each in a parallel configuration, and
 one load in a parallel-bridged configuration.

17. The audio power amplifier of claim 16, wherein when
 one load is driven in a parallel-bridged configuration, all four
 of the amplification units are operable together by:
 amplifying a first signal in each of the first and second
 amplification units, and providing substantially identi-
 cal amplified first signals on separate output terminals of
 the first amplification unit and the second amplification
 unit; and
 amplifying an inverse of the first signal in each of the third
 and fourth amplification units, and providing substan-
 tially identical amplified inverted first signals on sepa-
 rate output terminals of the third amplification unit and
 the fourth amplification unit,

wherein the output terminals of the first and second ampli-
 fication units are coupled to a first input of a common
 bridge-tied-load, and the output terminals of the third
 and fourth amplification units are coupled to a second
 input of the common bridge-tied-load.

18. The audio power amplifier of claim 16, wherein the
 switching voltage amplifiers each comprise a modulator, a
 gate driver, a pair of transistors, and a pair of diodes coupled
 between the source and drain terminals of the transistors.

19. The audio power amplifier of claim 16, further com-
 prising a four-quadrant power supply having a synchronous
 output rectifier.

20. The audio power amplifier of claim 16, wherein each
 amplification unit further comprises:
 an output filter between the amplified signal output and a
 load terminal;
 a current compensator with a current-compensated com-
 mand signal output coupled to the command signal input
 of the switching voltage amplifier;
 an inner current feedback loop feeding a measurement of
 current measured at the output filter back to a summing
 input of the current compensator;
 a voltage compensator with a voltage-compensated com-
 mand signal output coupled to the summing input of the
 current compensator; and
 an outer voltage feedback loop feeding voltage at the load
 terminal back to a summing input of the voltage com-
 pensator.

21. The audio power amplifier of claim 20, wherein the
 output filter comprises an output inductor and the measured
 current is the current through the output inductor.

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22. An audio power amplifier comprising:
 a first, a second, a third, and a fourth amplification unit,
 each amplification unit comprising a switching voltage
 amplifier having a command signal input and an ampli-
 fied signal output;
 control electronics providing signal inputs to each of the
 amplification units,
 wherein the first, second, third and fourth amplification
 units are configurable by the control electronics to drive
 any combination of half-bridge, parallel, bridge-tied-
 load, and parallel-bridged loads.

23. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein each
 amplification unit is operable to drive a half-bridge load by
 amplifying a signal and providing the amplified signal on an
 output terminal of the amplification unit.

24. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein two of
 the amplification units are operable to drive a parallel load by
 each amplifying a signal and providing substantially identical
 amplified signals on their separate output terminals, which
 are coupled to a common terminal of the parallel load.

25. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein two of
 the amplification units are operable to drive a bridge-tied-load
 by amplifying a signal in one of the amplification units and
 amplifying an inverse of the signal in the other of the ampli-
 fication units, and providing their respective amplified signals
 on their separate output terminals, which are coupled to sepa-
 rate input terminals of the bridge-tied-load.

26. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein all four
 of the amplification units are operable to drive a parallel-
 bridged load by:
 amplifying a first signal in each of the first and second
 amplification units, and providing substantially identi-
 cal amplified first signals on separate output terminals of
 the first amplification unit and the second amplification
 unit; and
 amplifying an inverse of the first signal in each of the third
 and fourth amplification units, and providing substan-
 tially identical amplified inverted first signals on sepa-
 rate output terminals of the third amplification unit and
 the fourth amplification unit,

wherein the output terminals of the first and second ampli-
 fication units are coupled to a first input of the parallel-
 bridged load, and the output terminals of the third and
 fourth amplification units are coupled to a second input
 of the parallel-bridged load.

27. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein the
 switching voltage amplifiers each comprise a modulator, a
 gate driver, a pair of transistors, and a pair of diodes coupled
 between the source and drain terminals of the transistors.

28. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, further com-
 prising a four-quadrant power supply having a synchronous
 output rectifier.

29. The audio power amplifier of claim 22, wherein each
 amplification unit further comprises:
 an output filter between the amplified signal output and a
 load terminal;
 a current compensator with a current-compensated com-
 mand signal output coupled to the command signal input
 of the switching voltage amplifier;
 an inner current feedback loop feeding a measurement of
 current measured at the output filter back to a summing
 input of the current compensator;
 a voltage compensator with a voltage-compensated com-
 mand signal output coupled to the summing input of the
 current compensator; and

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an outer voltage feedback loop feeding voltage at the load terminal back to a summing input of the voltage compensator.

30. The audio power amplifier of claim **29**, wherein the output filter comprises an output inductor and the measured current is the current through the output inductor.

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